

Children's Newspaper

Every Wednesday—Threepence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

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SAVING THE KILT

A society has been formed in Scotland to make the kilt more popular. It will be known as Am Foile Beag, which means, simply, The Kilt.

The society say that a boy wearing a kilt is a rarity in Inverness, and even in Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, all the boys seem to wear trousers.

Lectures will be held on how the kilt should be worn, and people will be asked to wear the kilt as their leisure dress.

SHOPPING—TOMORROW

Self-service in United States shops may soon extend to nearly all kinds of goods. At a recent Advertising Convention a speaker said that in the "store of tomorrow" the merchandise would revolve round the customers, who would push a button to record their purchases.

Three on the barrel

The barrel of one of the cannon overlooking the Thames, made a fine seat for three young visitors when they had their lunch at the Tower of London.

POET'S COTTAGE BECOMES MEMORIAL

The small cottage of the Australian poet and horseman, Adam Lindsay Gordon, is to be rebuilt and turned into a literary museum at Williamstown, which is a suburb of Melbourne.

Gordon, who died in 1870 at the age of 37, is well-known to all Australian children through reading his works at school. His poems tell of the hectic gold-rush and the pioneering days he knew, and the most often quoted of them is The Man from Snowy River.

He was a great personality, and a man who was also a fearless rider of unbroken horses.

A few years ago his old home, looking like an English cottage, was condemned and was to have been demolished. Then it was sold for £5 to an admirer of Gordon's work on condition that he removed the building.

So this enthusiast had every brick and piece of timber numbered, and the careful dismantling of the cottage took nearly two years.

Now it is to be re-erected as a permanent memorial to one of Australia's most romantic characters.

CHANGING SCENE IN THE ANDES

United Nations brings new life to an ancient people

An American investigator, Agnese Lockwood, sent by the United Nations Organisation, is just back from a journey through the Andes where the descendants of the Inca people live. The Technical Assistant Bureau of the United Nations wishes to give them a new start and a CN correspondent tells us how this is being done.

A BOLD plan is being developed to give a new chance to the South American Indians who live in the great mountain range of the Andes.

Isolated on high plains, some over 16,000 feet above sea-level, these descendants of the proud Inca people who once ruled what is now the territory of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru, still live in primitive conditions. There are some ten millions of the Andean Indians along a line reaching about 2000 miles from Ecuador to the Argentine frontier.

Agnese Lockwood found that the little farming they did and the few cattle they raised provided only a bare subsistence. Every family was always near hunger, and this was staved off by chewing the cocoa leaf which has a special effect of easing the pangs of hunger without really satisfying it.

NEW METHOD, MORE FOOD

For three years now the technical experts of the United Nations have been experimenting in ways of lifting their poor existence to something better. On the shores of Lake Titicaca a great stretch of land is being farmed in a new way so that the Indians may study how to produce more food.

But what is most fascinating to these primitive but proud people is the arrival of what is called a community centre. All over the high plateaus little buildings are going up for the people to use. They have never seen anything like a modern metal-turning shop, a carpentry shop with its tools, not to mention a games room, and a small dispensary. Some of the buildings have been erected by the people themselves in the traditional mixture of mud and brick which they have used for centuries.

HOUSEHOLD TIPS

Trained social workers are moving through the Indian villages showing the women how to keep their food clean and how to feed the children properly. More interesting ways of using the home-spun cloth are also being suggested. Up till now the Indian of the Andes has not had much idea of how to cut his cloth to give him greater protection against mist and snow and the technical

experts of the United Nations are going about with patterns and scissors suggesting new ways for old cloth.

In Bolivia part of the new plan for the Indians is to bring some of them to live in the town of Cotoca. This means coming down from a world where the staple diet is dried potato and dried mutton to where fresh fruits and vegetables can be got every day. The people of the city plains have rarely seen the people of the mountains, and part of the United Nations' plan is the making of good neighbours.

Outside Cotoca the Indians have begun to build their houses and prepare their little farms with the aid of help from the United Nations. They have stopped chewing cocoa leaf and gained weight, and all the prophecies of disaster have been proved untrue.

This making of a new world for the Indians of the Andes is just the beginning of a transformation, a transformation which will bring the benefits of modern science to a people who until recently have lived in the same primitive conditions that their ancestors did untold centuries ago.

It is one of the miracles of modern organisation and methods that the transformation is possible at all.

Home-made



The dining-room at Arthur Ord-Hume's home at Pinner, Middlesex, served as a workshop when he was building this small aircraft. The plane flies at 70 m.p.h. and cost £130 to make.



The Duke gives a lead to Youth

Details of the scheme known as The Duke of Edinburgh's Award have been announced by Sir John Hunt, leader of the Everest Expedition. They reveal that a great effort is to be made for the young people of this country.

During an experimental period a number of youth organisations called the Experimenting Authorities, including the National Association of Boys' Clubs and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, helped by certain Assisting Bodies such as the A.A.A. and the Youth Hostels Association, will test the conditions which are laid down in the scheme.

They will get experience in handling it and watch results. This experimental period, or Pilot Scheme, will last from three to five years, beginning on September 1.

There will be three series of tests. The first will be carried out under local arrangements, the second at

county association level, and the third at national level. For the second and third series the awards will be certificates signed by the Duke and entitling the holder to a badge bearing his cipher.

To begin with the scheme is confined to boys, but later will include girls, and the whole idea is to get them to pit themselves, not against each other, but against a reasonable standard of achievement.

The achievements will be in the field of Rescue and Public Service Training; Expeditions by land or sea; Pursuits—arts and crafts, including a test of "sticking to it" for a stated period; and Fitness, a part of the scheme which brings in athletics.

No special organisation is contemplated, except for the secretary and his staff in number, and the only expense will be the purchase of a two-shilling record book.

IN MEMORY OF BROTHERS IN ARMS

A new organ for St. Clement Danes, the "Oranges and Lemons" church in the Strand, London, is to be presented by members of the United States Air Force stationed in Britain.

"The organ would be dedicated to the airmen lost over here during the last war," said a spokesman of the U.S.A.F. to a CN correspondent.

"We consider it an honour," he added, "to be afforded the opportunity to have such a memorial in the shrine of the R.A.F."

American "Wives' Clubs" in Britain will help in raising the money, and an American football game is to be played at Wembley in the late autumn between the two American Service championship teams in aid of the fund.

Work on the fabric of the bombed church is progressing well, and it is hoped that the building will be roofed in very soon.

EARLY TRAIN

A plaque to commemorate the running of the first train in Australia more than 100 years ago, has just been unveiled on No. 1 platform at Flinders Street Station, Melbourne.

It reads, "From this place the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's service to Sandridge (Port Melbourne) was inaugurated by His Excellency, Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., R.N., Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, on September 12th, 1854, when Australia's first steam train departed for Sandridge at 12.20 p.m."

MORE BLADES FOR PROPELLERS

How many blades has a ship's propeller? The usual answer would be four in a single-screw ship, and three blades each in a twin-screw vessel.

But now an increasing number of five-bladed propellers are being fitted. Much research into the question of vibration has led to this change, and good results have been effected by changing from four-to-five bladed screws. Indeed, seven-bladed propellers may soon appear.

SAVING THE SEALS

The "baby seal" season has started at Hunstanton, where every year a number come ashore and make friends with the children on the beach.

So many are expected that a collecting centre is being opened in the town. People are asked not to make a fuss of the seals, as once they have played with human beings they waddle back to the beach every time they are put into the sea.

If that happens, the only way to deal with them is to take them miles out to sea in a boat

ONE POUND A RUN

A cheque for £899 has been given to the St. John and St. Elizabeth Hospital in London.

The sum represented the total number of runs

scored in the second Test Match played at Lord's, which is quite near the hospital.

The donor, who wishes to be anonymous, called himself a lover of cricket and an admirer of the work of the hospital.



BECAUSE of the need to stop prices from rising, the Prime Minister has refused to increase the salaries of M.P.s. These have stayed at £1000 a year since 1946.

As part of this process—and a subject which sometimes gets overlooked—Ministers themselves reject a rise in their own salaries. By the force of example, it is hoped to keep down wage-claims, which affect the prices of products.

But this has led to a curious situation. A salary increase for higher Civil Servants was long overdue, and this was recently granted. As a result, the Civil Service heads of Whitehall departments—called Permanent Secretaries—now earn £6000 a year.

The salary of the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, the top official of all, has been raised to £7000.

These limits compare with the £5000 a year paid to Cabinet and other senior Ministers. The Prime Minister has £10,000 a year, partly tax free, and the Lord Chancellor draws £12,000 a year, partly as a high legal dignitary and partly as a Minister.

SINCE attention was drawn in CN to the increasing number of questions put down for answer by Ministers another interesting point has cropped up.

All departmental questions are on a rota, so that over a period of weeks M.P.s can "have a go" at each Minister in turn. But this does not apply to questions for the Prime Minister.

For years the average number of questions put down for Ministers to answer has varied between 50 and more than 100. But the first question to be asked of the Premier is always No. 45.

There seems to be no special reason for this, except the convenience of a Prime Minister whose time is very precious and who may come down to the House a little late.

But when an unexpectedly long time has been taken over the earlier questions there have been occasions when the Prime Minister's questions have not been reached when the Hour is up.

In these days, when so many M.P.s want to question him, some are disappointed when the later questions in his list—which may be a long one—are not reached in the time.

Several M.P.s have now suggested that an earlier number, say, 35, should be chosen for Prime Minister's questions. This, of course, is a matter for the House, which would not lightly cancel an arrangement which has worked fairly well for about 40 years.

As a rule, the Prime Minister nowadays answers questions on Tuesdays and Thursdays. If his questions are not reached—and this applies to all Ministers—written answers are circulated, unless the questions are withdrawn or deferred

News from Everywhere

The population of America is stated to be about 165,649,000, an increase of 11 per cent since the census of 1950.

Eggs taken out of their shells and packed in plastic boxes are now on sale in New York.

A plastic-bodied gas-turbine car, with an estimated top speed of 200 m.p.h., has been produced in France.

LUNCH-TIME TV

A Hollywood restaurant now has miniature television sets on the tables.

A Stone Age axe-head, believed to be about 4000 years old, has been found in a garden at Corpusty, Norfolk.

Britain's first trunk dialling system is planned to start in 1959 between London and Bristol. The whole of the country will eventually have the system.

LOCAL CHEESE

As part of a campaign to popularise British cheese, railway restaurant cars will serve cheese coming from the part of the country through which the train is travelling.

Television licences in London now outnumber sound radio licences. Television licences in the whole country total 5,863,473.

British anti-polio vaccine is to be used to vaccinate 25,000 New Zealand children in August.

OTHERWISE ENGAGED

Seventeen-year-old Janet Rowe, Mayoress of Boston, Lincolnshire, was invited to attend the Royal Garden Party on Thursday. But she had to decline as she is taking her G.C.E. examination on that day at Boston High School.

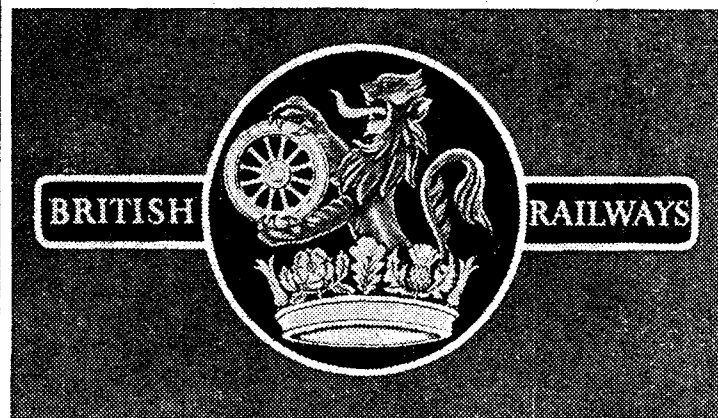
Since the ringing, or banding, of birds began in the United States and Canada at the beginning of this century, more than 600 different species and more than seven million birds have been ringed.

Over 75,000 empty bottles and 130 tons of litter were collected after the second Test Match at Lord's.

FOR A RAINY DAY

Dutch railway stations are being equipped with umbrellas which passengers may hire if caught in the rain. The cost is about 7d. a day.

Captain Matthew Flinders, the navigator who named Australia, was married to Ann Chappelle in the parish church at Partney, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire. Now a bronze tablet commemorating the occasion has been given to the church by the Royal Geographical Society of Australia.



New badge on the railways

The familiar badge of British Railways has been re-designed to include a crown and our National Emblems. On the gold crown there appear the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland, the leek of Wales, and an oak-leaf, symbolising all Great Britain. The new badge will soon be seen on locomotives and the coaches of certain express trains.

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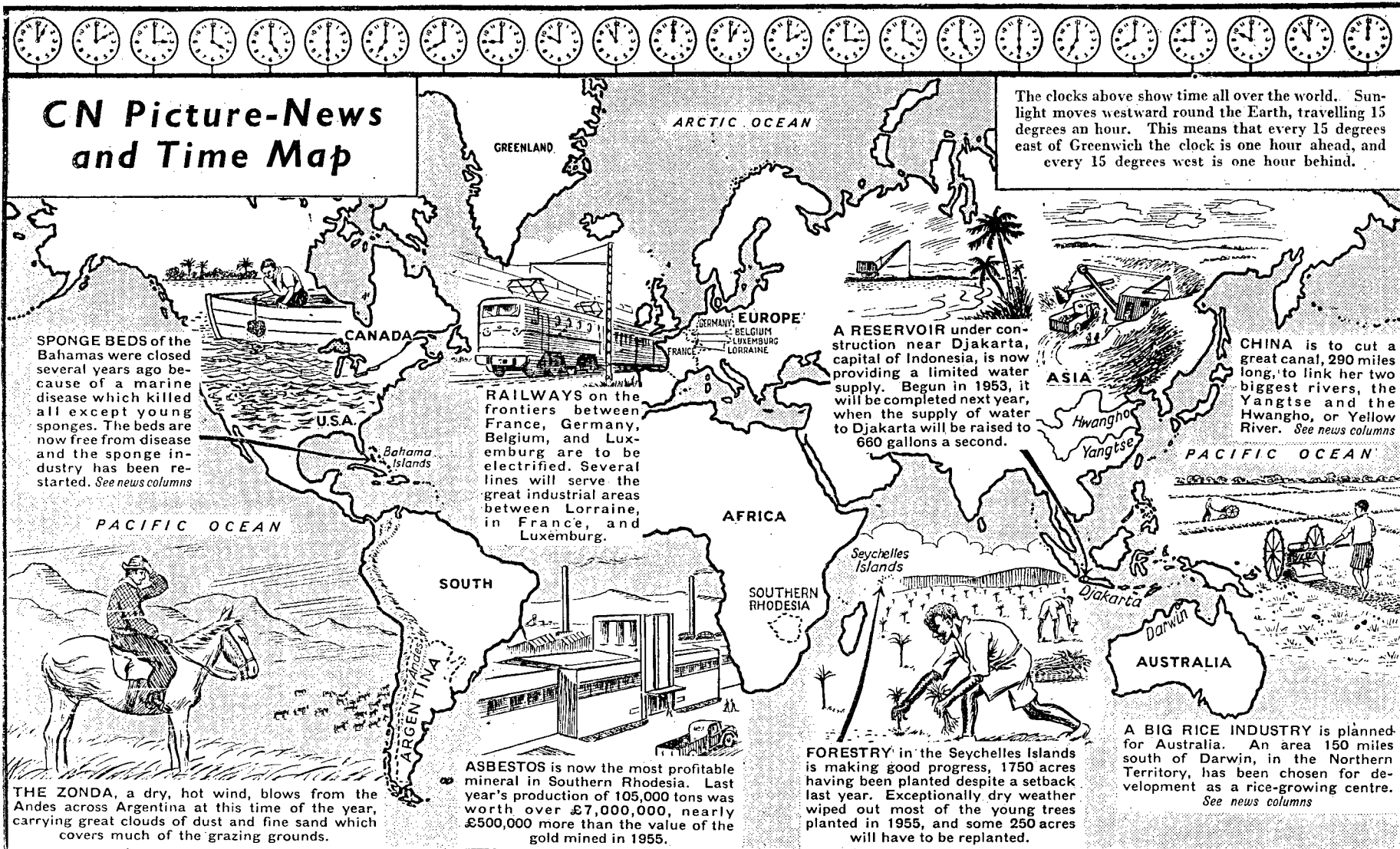
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HOOKING UP THE SPONGES

The other day seven enterprising girls at a school on Eleuthera Island, in the Bahamas, sent us this account of a revived industry in their island home.

"In pre-war years," they say, "the Bahamas produced great quantities of sponges, but in 1939 a disease attacked the sponge beds and devastated them. Now the



One of the girls at the school

Sponge Market is to be re-opened, and the men of the settlement where we live are preparing their boats each morning and going out to gather in their under-water harvest. They sail up and down the clear Bahamian waters in search of sponges. On their trips they use a water glass, a tube with a mirror which reflects light down to the bottom, and with this they sight the sponges. When one can be seen it is pulled up on a hook.

"The sponges we use in our bath are really the skeletons of a colony of living creatures. There are two types of sponges here. One is called the grass sponge, and the other is the wool sponge, the latter

being the more valuable. When brought to the shore they are put on the beach to die (when they have a most unpleasant smell!), and then the men take a piece of board and dip the sponges in the salt water and beat them till they are clean and ready to be dried for market.

"In April the sponges are taken to Nassau, the capital of the colony, to be sold in the market.

"Men all over the Bahamas, wherever there are sponges to be found, are busily engaged collecting and getting them ready for this year's market. In this first season the open period has been limited to three months, but it is hoped that the season will gradually be extended as the sponge beds recover from the ravages of the disease."

See World Map

DRINKING WATER FROM A COALMINE

At the Manton Pit near Worksop, Nottinghamshire, water pumped from the sandstone above the coal seams to avoid flooding, is found free from impurities and is used to supply the Clowne area of Derbyshire.

Up to 2,500,000 gallons of water a day are now to be pumped out so that the whole of Chesterfield, with a population of 70,000 may be supplied. Manton must be the only National Coal Board pit producing water for a town, and certainly there could be no better way of using surplus water.

LINKING CHINA'S RIVERS

As part of a plan for extending the steamship routes inside China, a 290-mile canal is to be built to link the Yangtse and the Hwangho or Yellow River.

Both these rivers overflow their banks during the flood season, bringing devastation to thousands of square miles. During recent years the Chinese have begun vast projects to control the waters which will take 50 years to complete.

The new canal will help these measures by drawing off excess water in the rainy season, as well as providing a regular supply of water to millions of acres of farmland.

See World Map

FIREPROOF TREES

American forest-fire watchers do not worry much about the great sequoia trees of California. These giants have bark up to two feet thick and it resists flames like asbestos.

The trees must have survived many fires in their long lives. The great-grandfather of them in Sequoia National Park is "General Sherman," which is estimated to be over 3500 years of age, and is believed to be the oldest living thing on earth. It is over 36 feet round and 272 feet high.

Majestic as the ancient "General" is, however, it is beaten for height by its cousin, "Founders Tree," a 364-foot redwood of the Californian coast. Redwoods belong to the same family as the sequoias.

1000 RICE FARMS FOR AUSTRALIA

Australia is now embarking on one of the most ambitious agricultural schemes in its history—a huge rice industry which will involve the development of a new town and the establishment of 1000 farms.

This vast new industry will be centred some 150 miles south of Darwin. At present it is wild buffalo country and almost uninhabited except for a few prospectors who eke out a living on specks of gold they are lucky enough to find.

The new town, yet to be named, will have its own airport and be connected with Darwin, a deep

water port, by rail and road. From there huge quantities of rice will be exported to Asia.

The Australian Government, which is backing the scheme, is planning to offer assisted passages from Europe for migrants to work on the project.

Already the Australian Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is carrying out experiments to select the best varieties of rice. There are years of hard work ahead for those sponsoring the scheme, which, if successful, could mean much to Australia's export trade and to millions of people in Asia.

See World Map

SCOOTING ROUND THE WORLD

Three young people are due to leave Paris on July 15 to try to ride round the world in 80 days on motor-scooters. Between them they can speak 12 languages.

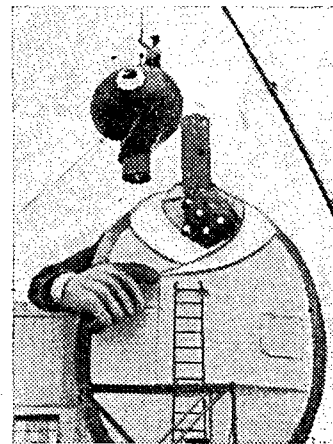
Unlike Jules Verne's famous globe-trotter, Phileas Fogg, they will keep in radio contact with home, and a daily report of their progress is to be broadcast by Radio Luxembourg at 12.45 p.m.

BUSY DANUBE

Plans recently announced for the commercial development of the River Danube will increase its volume of commercial shipping by as much as 50 per cent.

Fifty 1000-ton barges and 15 new motor tug-boats are to be brought into operation in the next few years and a new canal linking the Tiza and Beretto Rivers will take vessels up to 1000 tons.

Weather turtle



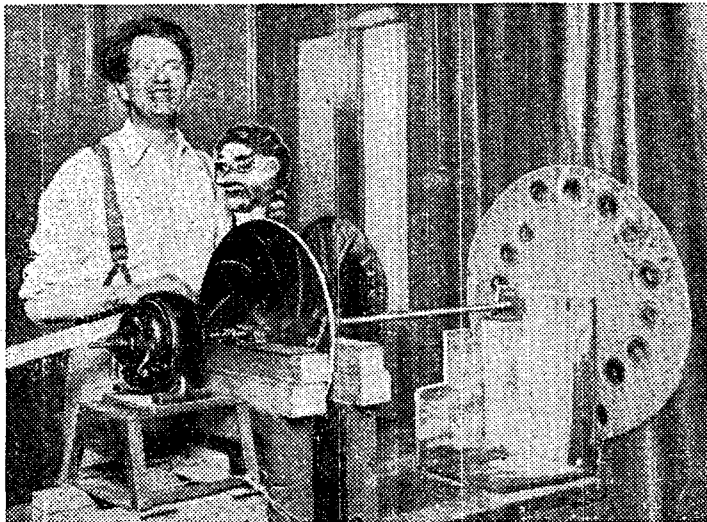
Ten storeys above Chicago's streets is this huge turtle which will serve as a weather forecaster. As he slowly revolves, the colour of his back will indicate the coming weather. His head is being put into place with a crane.

RADIO HONOURS TV PIONEER

SOUND radio pays a gracious compliment to TV on Saturday when B.B.C. Children's Hour devotes a programme to the British television pioneer John Logie Baird.

I recall meeting the wistful-looking inventor many years ago, before his days of fame, when he was experimenting in a top-storey flat in Soho, London. His early apparatus included an old tea chest and a biscuit tin. The scanning discs were of cardboard, and the lenses consisted of glasses from cycle lamps.

Although Baird's transmission was simply from one room to another, and the face of his ventriloquist's dummy came through as a crude, orange-coloured blur, his experiments pointed the way to today's complex TV equipment.



John Baird and the crude apparatus with which he made his first television experiments

Broadcasts in 44 languages

WHAT a lot of broadcasting is carried out by the B.B.C. that we in Britain never hear. In a new booklet about its External Services, the B.B.C. says that there are overseas broadcasts in English and 43 other languages for about 80 hours a day. The transmissions include 48,000 news bulletins a year and 50,000 talks.

Thirty-nine high power short-wave transmitters are used, including two relay stations in Johore. In addition, recorded programmes are despatched to many parts of the world for transmission over local networks. English by Radio lessons are put out in 35 languages.

Studio on wheels

LATEST of the many dark green vans of the B.B.C. which we see roaming the towns and countryside is a complete broadcasting studio on wheels. It was first used for broadcasting last week from the Royal Show at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The studio, 16 feet long by 7 feet wide, and with soundproof walls, can be used for interviews with

Paper puppetry

LOOK out for puppets of a new type in The Bird of Truth in B.B.C. Children's TV on Thursday. They were made by 19-year-old Andrew Brownfoot at the request of Producer Gordon Murray, who had admired his work in paper sculpture and theatrical costume.

A student of the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Andrew Brownfoot has made his puppets mainly out of paper. They are about 18 inches high and are worked on tables. Out of vision are wine bottles filled with cement in which are set the rods operating the puppets.

Junior sportsview

SPORT gets a good showing in the B.B.C.'s evening TV programmes, but up till now has not had its fair share of Children's TV. But Peter Dimmock, who runs Sportsview, is to make amends with a Junior Sportsview series starting in Children's TV on Thursday.

It will present news and views from the world of sport every fortnight. The editor will be Paul Fox, who also compiles the evening Sportsview.

Man with exceptional ears

ERIC SIMMS, who specialises in natural history recordings for the B.B.C., recently returned from Spain after an unsuccessful attempt to capture the sound of the Giant Bustard. It was said to haunt the grounds of a monastery near Madrid, where he and his engineer companion, Bob Wade, encamped for several days. However, I hear they managed to add considerably to the B.B.C.'s stock of rare bird records.

Simms, by the way, has exceptional hearing, but every year he has his ears tested by B.B.C. engineers. In a listening room they play through to him on a loudspeaker a note beginning at 20,000 cycles, which is far above the uppermost note on the piano and inaudible to human beings.

This is gradually reduced by steps of 500 cycles until it reaches a point at which he can hear it clearly—usually around 16,000 cycles. Even this is a very high frequency for human ears.

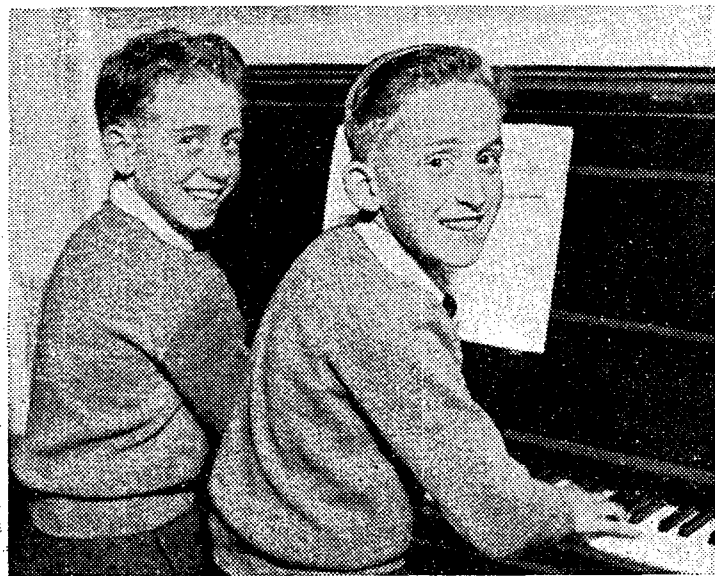
ERNEST THOMSON

SUPERSONIC TV

A miniature TV camera—smaller even than a pencil box—is in use by test pilots of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

The camera measures only 1½ by 2 by 5 inches, and is sufficiently small to fit into the ultra-thin wings of supersonic jet fighters.

Set to watch the fin, landing gear, or control surfaces of the aircraft while in flight, the camera produces a picture on a 27-inch screen inside the cockpit. Until now, the behaviour of components has been recorded by cinema camera.



Twins at the top

Music examinations seem to be no problem for Paul and Hugh Beeson, 13-year-old twins from Brighton. They aim to be concert pianists and have been gaining outstanding successes in musical festivals and competitions.

IT HAPPENED THIS WEEK

Admiral Paul Jones leaving Russia

JULY 8, 1789. ST. PETERSBURG—Admiral Paul Jones, a Scotsman who came to Russia to command her fleet in the Black Sea, is now leaving the country he served so well.

Yesterday he took his leave of Her Imperial Majesty, Catherine, Empress of Russia. He was admitted to her presence, kissed her hand, and expressed his regret at being forced to leave St. Petersburg.

The Admiral has only partially recovered from the pneumonia contracted

in a visit to the Baltic Fleet and the court physicians have warned him that his health would not stand another winter in Russia.

He played a decisive part in the victory over the Turks in the Black Sea last year, and as a mark of favour for his conduct during that campaign the Empress has decorated him with the Order of St. Anne.

The Empress has also granted him permission to absent himself on leave and to retain his rank and full pay.

The ghost is laid

JULY 10, 1762. LONDON—What had become notorious throughout the country as the "Cock Lane Ghost" was laid today when Richard Parsons, his wife, and a young relative, Mary Frazer, were found guilty of a fantastic fraud by a special jury in the King's Bench.

It was revealed today that the "ghost" which gave messages by a code of loud scratches was nothing more than a piece of wood concealed in the nightdress of the Parsons' young daughter, Elizabeth, and these messages had been used to persecute a former lodger at the house by accusing him of murder.

So widespread became the fame of the Cock Lane Ghost that thousands of people crowded to Cock Lane to hear it. On one

occasion the Duke of York and noblemen crammed into the little ill-lit room where the ghost performed its antics.

Horace Walpole, another of the eminent visitors to Cock Lane, stayed several hours without hearing the ghost and said that the taverns in the district were making fortunes catering for the crowds.

Dr. Samuel Johnson attended a special "seance" arranged by the Vicar of St. John's, Clerkenwell, and he was not taken in by the noises, declaring himself certain that the child was making them herself.

Richard Parsons was sentenced to appear three times in the pillory and to be imprisoned for two years; his wife to one year in prison, and Mary Frazer to six months.

The visitor with a knife

JULY 13, 1793. PARIS—Jean Paul Marat, one of the men most responsible for the revolutionary terror raging in Paris was assassinated today by a 25-year-old woman who had travelled from her native Normandy to perform this deed and strike a blow against "The Terror."

The woman, Charlotte Corday, travelled to Paris in the mail-coach from Caen in Normandy and stayed last night in the Rue des Vieux Augustines. This morning she purchased a large sheath knife in the Palais Royal and then proceeded to Marat's apartment at 44 Rue de L'Ecole de Medicine. She was denied admittance and returned to her hotel where she sent notes requesting to see Citizen Marat on state business.

At half-past seven this evening she went again to the flat. At that time Marat, who was unwell, was sitting in a slipper bath attending to some papers. When

he heard Charlotte Corday's voice asking admittance he told his attendant to allow her in.

"I am from Caen, seat of the rebellion," she said as she came in.

He asked her to be seated and chatted to her for a while as he wrote. As he turned away she drew the knife and stabbed him to the heart. She was arrested and taken to the Abbaye Prison. She is known to have supported the Revolution in its early stages, but had become appalled at its recent excesses.

Marat, who came to Paris some 14 years ago, was of Swiss birth. He was present at the taking of the Bastille four years ago, and rose quickly to power in the Revolution. Styled "Friend of the People", he sent hundreds of the French nobility to the guillotine.

(Four days after the assassination Charlotte Corday was executed for her deed.)

PURE WATER ON WHEELS

The American Army now possesses a special apparatus mounted on a lorry which can purify water from polluted rivers and streams. It can turn out 3000 gallons an hour, and last summer provided 99,000 gallons when a city in Pennsylvania had its water supply fouled by floods.

CHILDREN'S ART

There were over 25,000 entries for this year's International Exhibition of Child Art at New Delhi. "On the spot" competitions were also held in different parts of India. For these as many as 3000 children came together at one time and place to draw pictures without help from adults.

PADDLING YOUR OWN CANOE IS FINE SPORT

It has been said that wherever a canoe will float, there you can find adventure.

No wonder thousands of young people are taking to this fine sport. For the lover of excitement who has thoroughly learned the art, there is the thrill of shooting the rapids of some wild rushing river, or adventuring among the breakers of an ocean beach. For those who love exploring and camping in beautiful surroundings miles of our rivers and canals flow through the loveliest scenery we have.

The story of the canoe goes back almost as far as that of man. The idea for it probably came when some prehistoric man saw a trunk of a hollow tree floating downstream; he found that it would carry him, and that he could roughly guide it with a branch.

Various forms of canoe are still an essential means of transport to the fur trappers of Northern Canada, the Eskimo fishermen, and the South Sea

islanders. But with us it is mostly used for sport and touring.

The canoe is a remarkable craft. Strong enough to bear a heavy man along the wildest rivers or across the Channel, it still can be light enough to be carried by a boy on his shoulders. In parts of Canada people think nothing of travelling hundreds of miles by canoe, and many a canoeist has journeyed virtually across Europe in one of these tiny craft.

There are three main types of canoe—the Canadian, the rigid kayak, and the folding kayak. The Canadian canoe, an open craft derived from the birch bark canoe of the American Indian, is propelled by a single-bladed paddle. It is admirably suited for touring because cargo can be stowed easily, and it will ride rough water if well handled. However, owing to its bulk it is not widely used now in this country, though in Canada it is made with a canvas skin and is light enough to lift with one hand.

The rigid kayak, a decked craft with a cockpit for the paddler, is derived from the Rob Roy canoe, designed in 1865 by John MacGregor, the pioneer of this sport, for his canoe journeys along European waterways.

The Rob Roy was built of oak and cedar, but designers looked for something cheaper to build and lighter to transport, and so evolved the canvas-covered kayak. This craft, with wooden framework and skin of proofed material, can be built easily and cheaply by youngsters, and many designs are available.

The folding kayak, developed in the nineteen twenties, is light and very strong, and has the great advantage that it can be carried by train, car, or bus as ordinary baggage, thus bringing canoeing to people living far away from any waterways.

Britain is a network of rivers and canals, and there are few places that cannot be reached in a craft light enough to be lifted out of the water and carried short distances. Before using the canals, however, permission must be sought from the company concerned, and a small fee is usually charged. On certain rivers a licence is required, and on a few others canoeing is forbidden.

There are many canoeing clubs all over the country, and if you are thinking of taking up the sport you should join one



Learners receive last-minute instructions before setting off down river



Sea Cadets in the Devizes-to-Westminster race

of them. (The address of your nearest one can be found by writing to the Hon. Secretary, British Canoe Union, 3 The Drive, Radlett, Hertfordshire.) You will find older members willing to teach you how to canoe, and you will receive advice about rivers, camping sites, equipment, choice of craft, and so on.

If you are going to get a canoe your choice will obviously be influenced by your nearness to navigable water. Assuming you live in a town, the most suitable type is probably a folding, canvas-covered kayak which can be packed in a bag. (Providing it weighs less than 65 lb. it can be carried free on the railways.) But if you are going to combine camping and canoeing in this type, your equipment must be light.

A great impetus to canoeing has been the growth of the "Do-It-Yourself" movement. Thousands of enthusiasts, including hundreds of schoolboys, have made their own canoes with the use of ordinary tools. Many firms sell building kits, complete with blueprints and full building instructions, and your local canoe club can advise you.

Properly handled, the canoe is a safe, seaworthy craft, and the important words here are "properly handled." For that reason no boy or girl should consider canoeing, except in very shallow water, unless a competent swimmer. And at first no novice should travel very far unless accompanied by someone who is fully experienced.

Although cruising and touring are the most popular forms of canoeing, there are many other activities in which club members take part, and as you become more proficient you may like to try them for yourself.

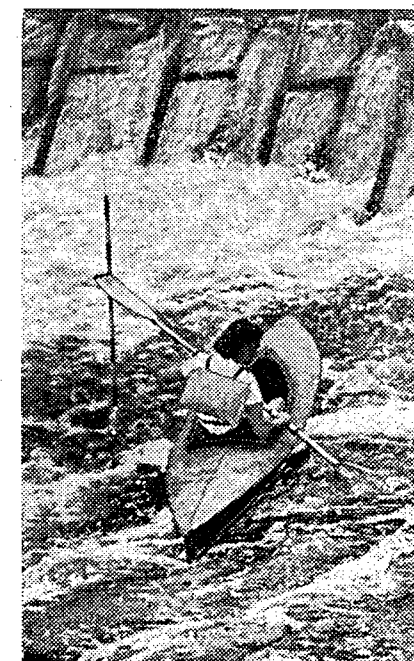
Racing, for example. Nearly all clubs hold races and regattas during the sum-

mer, and, who knows, it may well be that you will emulate Pat Moody, interviewed in the CN recently, who became Britain's champion within 15 months of first stepping into a canoe.

Another type of canoeing, in which only the expert dare take part, is wild-water canoeing. This consists of travelling down rapid-flowing rivers and streams, shooting rapids, avoiding obstacles, and using the power of the current to reach a high speed. Strength, stamina, and experience all play their part in wild-water canoeing, one of the most thrilling of all sports.

The newest form of canoeing is obstacle racing or slalom—a Norwegian word borrowed from skiing. Introduced by canoe enthusiasts from Austria some 20 years ago, it consists of navigating in very fast-flowing, turbulent water with artificial obstacles. In this country slalom races can be arranged in comparatively slow rivers, like the Thames, by using a stretch of water below a weir. The upper reaches of river rising in mountainous country are more exciting still. In any case, the slalom is a complete test of the canoeist's skill and the manoeuvrability of his little craft.

To paddle your own canoe is a phrase, believed to have been originated by President Lincoln, meaning to mind your own business. Nowadays it can also mean a great deal of fun.



Slalom racing in turbulent waters



Learning how to handle a paddle at the National Centre for Physical Recreation at Bisham Abbey, Bucks



Lads from the Outward Bound School show that canoeing is not only a summer sport

Children's Newspaper

John Carpenter House
Whitefriars, London, EC4
JULY 14.....1956

WHEN EVERYONE IS SOMEBODY

It is many years since W. S. Gilbert wrote his famous lines in *The Gondoliers*:

*When everyone is Somebody,
Then no one's Anybody.*

If by "Somebody" we mean worldly position, this is true. But there is another sense in which each one of us can be a somebody; and that is a somebody dedicated to his own private and personal idea of good.

In the brochure issued from the office of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, of which Sir John Hunt is Secretary, these are the opening words:

"The urge to be somebody and do something is inherent in human nature." The closing paragraph on the same page speaks of the spiritual faith which alone can sustain the ideals of true citizenship.

It is in this sense that the fine scheme which is to start its experimental stage in September (see page 2), uses the word "somebody." It seeks to help, sustain, and unite all those bodies which have been working to aid our young people to find the root of all true happiness.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award is an inspiring project which might well transform the life of this country in the years to come.

We are sure that all CN readers will follow its development and aspire to wear the royal badge.

When everyone becomes a somebody devoted, however humbly, to a good cause, there will be little to fear for the future of Britain.



OUR HOMELAND

Middle Bean Hall at Feckenham
in Worcestershire

The Editor's Table

POT-PLANT BANK

A NOVEL way of cheering up people confined to bed has occurred to a family of Blairgowrie in Perthshire. They have established a "Pot-Plant Bank."

It all began when Mrs. Young visited an old bed-ridden lady who had a fine array of growing plants in her room. "I'm too helpless to be left with a cat or dog for company when my daughter is at work," the old lady explained, "but I'm never lonely when I have my friendly plants."

So the kindly Youngs opened their "bank." They begged geranium cuttings and the little ferns that form on the fronds of the parent plants. These they are carefully cultivating, and they should have a big collection of healthy plants to cheer their house-bound friends.

In these days of expensive flowers, the pot-plant bank is a splendid investment for those who love to give.

Britain's need of mathematicians

PERHAPS you are good at maths, perhaps not, but in any case study of the subject may now be described as a patriotic service.

The Government's plans to provide more skilled men and women for British industry calls for many more young people with a sound knowledge of mathematics. But a recent educational pamphlet tells us that the number of women maths teachers is dwindling at the rate of about 50 a year. And only about three per cent of women studying to become teachers specialise in the subject, and 14 per cent of the men.

This is a serious situation. Teachers have a vital part to play in training Britain's future engineers, chemists, physicists, and other experts. Any boy or girl who decides to become a maths or science teacher will serve his country well in the years to come.

JUST AN IDEA

As Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote: Just the art of being kind is all the sad world needs.

Honey and stings

WE learn that a bee which does not sting has been bred in Germany. But, unfortunately, it does not produce so much honey as the old-fashioned bee with the sting.

It would, of course, be nice if roses had no thorns and if the boss where we work, be it at school or job, always used honeyed words.

Alas, it seems that most of us need a sting or two, occasionally, to keep us up to the mark.

In any case, is the honey not always the sweeter if we risk a sting or two to get it?

Glyndebourne girl



Diamante Buschetti, a young Italian visitor, travelled all the way from Treviso, near Venice, to the heart of Sussex to visit Glyndebourne. And the opera she heard was one of Mozart's, *Idomeneo*, sung in Italian.

Think on These Things

THE full glory of summer unfolds some of the beauty of the world. We are told in the book of Genesis that "God saw everything that He had made, and, behold, it was very good."

Jesus saw the birds and flowers as showing the love and care of the heavenly Father. It is through Jesus that we really learn to find joy in the beauty of life. Then we see all things in a new and wonderful way. Through Jesus we learn to see that what God has made and given us is good, and that we must receive it all from Him and thank Him for all the blessings of life.

O. R. C.

Thirty Years Ago

From the *Children's Newspaper*,
July 17, 1926

AT this moment a plane which left the quiet Medway at dawn of a clear June morning is speeding solitary over burning plain and desert or over tropical ocean as it finds the way to Australia, 11,000 miles from its home.

When it reaches there it will turn back, and Mr. Alan Cobham, its pilot, will have partly blazed the trail, partly charted the uncharted ocean of the air for other travellers yet to come.

THEY SAY...

SOME may shed a tear when the horse gives place to the tractor, and the sickle to the combine harvester. But not anyone who has ever used a sickle.

Sir Anthony Eden

To all of us, the Victoria Cross is a symbol of the heights to which we can all rise at our country's need.

The Queen

THE vast majority of boys and girls leave school far too soon. They leave at a time when education has most to give—when they are entering the impressionable period of adolescence.

Dr. W. Stewart Mackintosh,
Director of Education in Glasgow

NOTHING could be more foolish than to imagine that the association of the British Commonwealth nations is inevitably immortal and that nothing need be done to sustain it.

Mr. Menzies, Australian Premier

QUIZ CORNER

1. The term "hand" is used, in measuring the height of a horse. How long is a "hand"?
2. When was the Morse code invented?
3. What is the difference between Fahrenheit and Centigrade?
4. What makes bread "rise"?
5. Which British king was on the throne during the Great Plague (1665) and the Great Fire of London (1666)?
6. What is meant by the phrase—"burning the candle at both ends"?

Answers on page 12

Out and About

THE elderberry's pale cream clusters of flowerets begin to lose the tiny petals: the green little knobs that are exposed will form the heavy purple clusters of the fruit which will feed birds in September and October.

But most trees have done with flowering for this year. The green foliage everywhere is at the peak of its growth, and though birds are sheltered in these leafy coverts we hear less and less singing. They are bringing up their first, second, or third families, according to their habits or local conditions.

This is also the time of year when the bird population is greatest, before migration overseas begins once more.

Among the first of our summer visitors to leave will be the parent swallows, but you will notice that the young swallows remain until they are big and strong enough to fly off in turn all the way south beyond the Mediterranean.

C. D. D.

The Children's Newspaper, July 14, 1956

Next Week's Birthdays

July 15

Inigo Jones (1573-1652). The first of great English architects and one of the finest. He was



greatly influenced by the buildings he saw when he visited Italy, and the simple, austere lines of his work were revolutionary in this country. One example is to be seen in the National Maritime Museum.

July 16

Roald Amundsen (1872-1928). Norwegian explorer. He did two things which had defeated explorers for generations: he sailed through the North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and he reached the South Pole, beating Scott and his British party by about a month.

July 17

Hardy Amies (1909). World-famous dress designer. Designed clothes for the Queen's Nigerian and Australian tours. He works in the house in Saville Row, London, where Sheridan lived and died.

July 18

Lt.-Col. H. M. Llewellyn (1911). Famous horseman and captain of the British International show-jumping team 1948-52 and of the winning Olympic team in 1952. Many of his triumphs at the Olympics and elsewhere were scored on his well-known horse Foxhunter.

July 19

A. J. Cronin (1896). Writer. He was trained as a doctor and practised until 1930 when he decided to give up medicine and devote himself to literature. His first novel, *Hatter's Castle*, was an immediate success.

July 20

Sally Ann Howes (1930). Popular and delightful star of screen, stage, and TV. In 1942



she played her first lead, in Thursday's Child, and appeared in the film version of Nicholas Nickleby. Stage appearances in Anna Karenina and Sparkenbroke. Daughter of famous comedian Bobby Howes.

July 21

Baron Julius de Reuter (1816-1899). Founder of the famous Fleet Street news-distributing and collecting agency. His success started from his clever idea of sending Stock Exchange prices by pigeon post, outpacing the stage coach mails considerably. He was born in Germany but, preferring the more Liberal atmosphere of this country, he became a British subject.

The Children's Newspaper, July 14, 1956

REMBRANDT THE GREAT

On July 15, 1606, just 350 years ago, a prosperous Dutch miller named Harmen van Rijn was rejoicing at the birth of a son. He was baptised with the name of Rembrandt, and by this name he is known to all the world as one of the greatest artists who ever lived.

WHILE he was still at school Rembrandt was always drawing and painting and so his parents sent him to study under an artist in Italy, and then in Amsterdam. Returning when he was 25 to his old native city of Leyden, he painted portraits and everyday scenes in the manner of the Dutch artists of that time. Sometimes he painted scenes from the Bible, but whatever the subject, he made the figures in his paintings look like living, breathing human beings.

Before he was 30 Rembrandt's works were already being collected



Rembrandt as he saw himself

by Charles I in England and by other influential patrons.

Among his many early paintings done before he was 30 was the famous Lesson in Anatomy in which the figures of the doctors were all actual portraits. Leyden University was then renowned for its medical school and, of course, a young artist would have to be interested in anatomy.

Besides painting, Rembrandt was already showing his mastery of etching and he also did a vast number of wonderful drawings. He also took pupils in order to help meet expenses, for he was a lavish spender.

In 1634 he married a burgher's daughter named Saskia who had a substantial dowry. Rembrandt painted her in many of his story pictures as well as in separate portraits, so that we can see just

what she was like. She bore him a son, Titus, who, unhappily, died a year before his father.

He often painted people whom he knew closely, especially his mother, and his portraits of old women are always superb. Some of the pictures he painted of himself are in our National Gallery. A later one is in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, while some of Titus are in the Wallace Collection, London.

Rembrandt, though very hard-working, was a keen collector of antiques and works of art—an expensive hobby. During the 1650s he was increasingly worried by money troubles, and for some time his work seems to have gone out of fashion with rich patrons. Griefs came to add to his gloom. He lost his parents. Then Saskia bore him two little daughters, both of whom died. Finally he lost Saskia, too, after only eight years of marriage.

BANKRUPT

In 1656 the great artist was bankrupt and all his collection of beautiful or curious things was sold off cheaply.

Working in lodgings, Rembrandt displayed even more brilliant creative energy than before. He made even the year of his bankruptcy wonderful by painting some of his finest pictures, including The Adoration of the Magi, which is in the Royal Collection here.

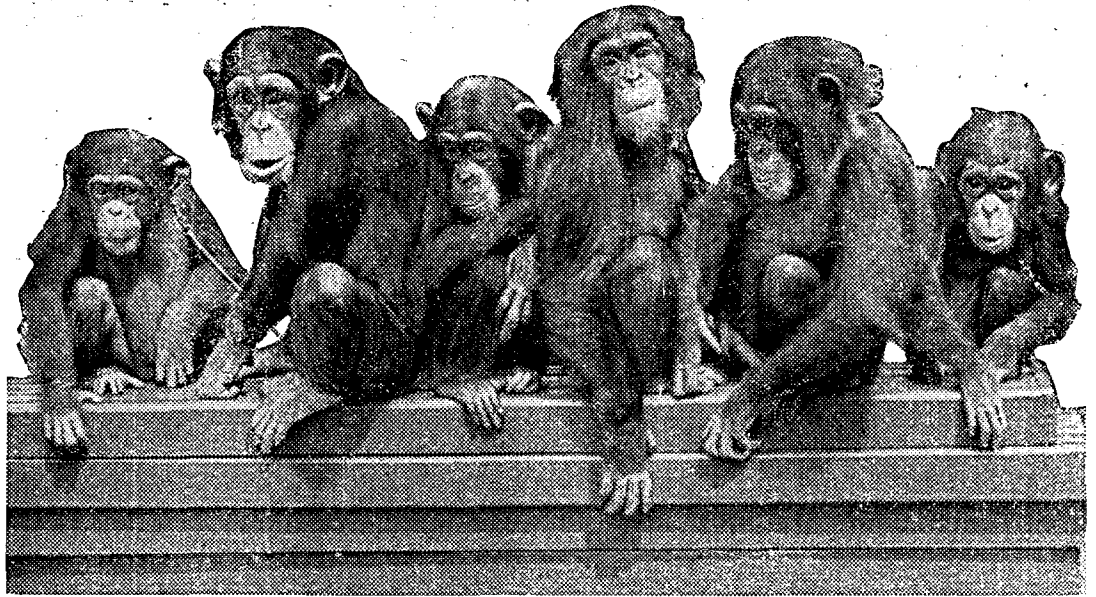
In the 15 or so years before his death on October 4, 1669, Rembrandt's paintings became even more dramatic in vivid light and shade and gleaming, sombre colour. He could put into a human face more than most people could either see or describe.

He was a giant among the artists.

R. L. M.

FORGETFUL LONDONERS

Some 457,000 articles were left on London Transport buses and the Underground Railway last year, 19,000, or four per cent, less than the year before. Just over one-third of them were reclaimed and returned.



Waiting for tea

Six baby chimps are on trial at the London Zoo as new members of the famous Tea Party. And to judge from their expressions, their keeper had better hurry up with the tea.

PAINTINGS FROM A NORWICH CHURCH

A glimpse into the minds and hearts of the good folk of a Norwich parish of 500 years ago is afforded by an exhibition called Medieval Paintings From Norwich. This is being held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, from July 18 to October 28.

The paintings, all on wooden panels, are from the Norwich church called St. Michael-at-Plea because an ecclesiastical court tried its pleas or cases there. As one looks at these pictures and their bright, clear colours, now restored, one can understand something of the ideals this medieval congregation set before itself. When few could read, pictures were all the more important.

The pictures have been restored through the generosity of the Pilgrim Trust and the enterprise of the vicar, the Rev. A. G. Thurlloe.

TWELVE YEARS TO REPAIR

The famous cathedral of Notre Dame at Rouen has been re-opened after 12 years. It was damaged during the last war.

This cathedral was the pattern for many of the finest Gothic churches in Britain, and it has been restored in accordance with the original pattern.

CATTLE ACROSS THE ZAMBESI

A woman cattle rancher, Mrs. Edith Bosman, has just returned from a great cattle round-up from Bechuanaland into Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. Bosman and her husband lived on a ranch 75 miles south-west of the Victoria Falls, and 40 miles from the nearest railway. This one rail track serves a vast area of 275,000 square miles, and its remoteness is of little use to the cattle breeders, who must therefore move their cattle "on the hoof."

Following the cattle tracks in a one-ton truck, Mrs. Bosman saw the vast treeless plains which make such ideal ranching ground. Through the summer grass five feet tall, and through forest glades in African summer sunshine, the mobile ranchers followed the cattle as they slowly did their 25 miles a day.

MARKET VALUE

The wide-spreading horns of the cattle may be as much as six feet from tip to tip, and the great beasts move slowly across the flat country, bellowing every few miles for water. The cattlemen move their herds carefully from water-hole to waterhole, taking care not to distress any of them because the market value is judged by their fitness after the journey.

From her truck Mrs. Bosman saw plump zebra and tall, willowy giraffe, and at times the track was covered by dried-out elephant footprints which, in places, were three

inches deep and 16 inches across.

The track led to Kazungula, the junction of the Chobe and the Zambesi rivers. There the African cattlemen had built themselves stockades and huts, and were beginning to celebrate with singing and dancing, drumming and clapping. For the cattle-crossing of the Zambesi has become a lively social event.

There was a delicious supper of chops grilled over the open fire, with the stars beginning to shine, and the trekkers went to sleep to the distant noise of trumpeting elephants.

EXCITING SWIM

The next day the cattle were all carefully graded by the expert breeders, and the excitement of swimming across the Chobe River into the Zambesi started. Parallel alleys built of rough wood led down to the water's edge, and as each animal cantered down to the river he was neatly hooked with a rope round his horns. He plunged into the water and was hitched to the side of a big flat barge.

As soon as ten animals were swimming along each side of the barge, it moved out into mid-stream.

The animals swam strongly and seemed to know that the signal to unhitch them from the barge-side was a sign to scamper ashore. In a rush they swarmed on to the Northern Rhodesian bank, having successfully crossed one of the world's great rivers.

STAMP ALBUM

STRANGE ZOO

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION CAN BE MADE OF CURIOUS CREATURES THAT EXIST ONLY IN LEGEND



THE CENTAUR IS THE HALF-MAN, HALF-HORSE OF GREEK MYTHOLOGY.



PEGASUS IS THE WINGED HORSE WHICH CARRIED THUNDER AND LIGHTNING FOR ZEUS.



THE PHOENIX IS A FABULOUS ARABIAN BIRD THAT BURNS ITSELF TO DEATH AND RISES AGAIN FROM THE ASHES WITH NEW LIFE. ST LUCIA USED THE PHOENIX AS SYMBOLIC OF THE REBUILDING OF CASTRIES AFTER THE CITY WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1948.



THE FIRE-BREATHING DRAGON, MOST FAMILIAR TO US IN THE STORY OF ST GEORGE, APPEARS ON THE STAMPS OF MANY COUNTRIES THIS ONE WAS ISSUED BY VIET NAM IN 1952



THE EGYPTIAN SPHINX IS A LION WITH THE HEAD OF A MAN AND REPRESENTS THE SUN GOD RA THIS STAMP SHOWS THE GREAT SPHINX AT GIZEH, 140 FEET LONG

WEATHER AND THE SUN

For many activities of this modern world we need to know the weather some days ahead. For farmers this is very important, and so it is to the airlines.

The difference between the two is that the airlines have taken a professional interest in weather forecasting. More than that, they have financed scientific research of an advanced kind. The great American company, Trans World Airlines, sponsored investigations of an unusual kind—a study of the sun's corona or fiery "edge."

It has been realised for many years that there may be some connection between sun spots and our weather. But now the scientists have discovered that the corona gives out rays of certain kinds, and they have measured them.

THREE-YEAR STUDY

They have found that when the sun sent out a certain mixture of green and red rays there was an abnormally heavy rainfall in the Middle West of the United States. If the amount of red rays was greater than the green, the weather slid into a drought. These results were arrived at from observations of an elaborate kind for three years, over a huge area of the States. The most sensitive instruments, such as spectroscopes, made hour-by-hour records of the rays.

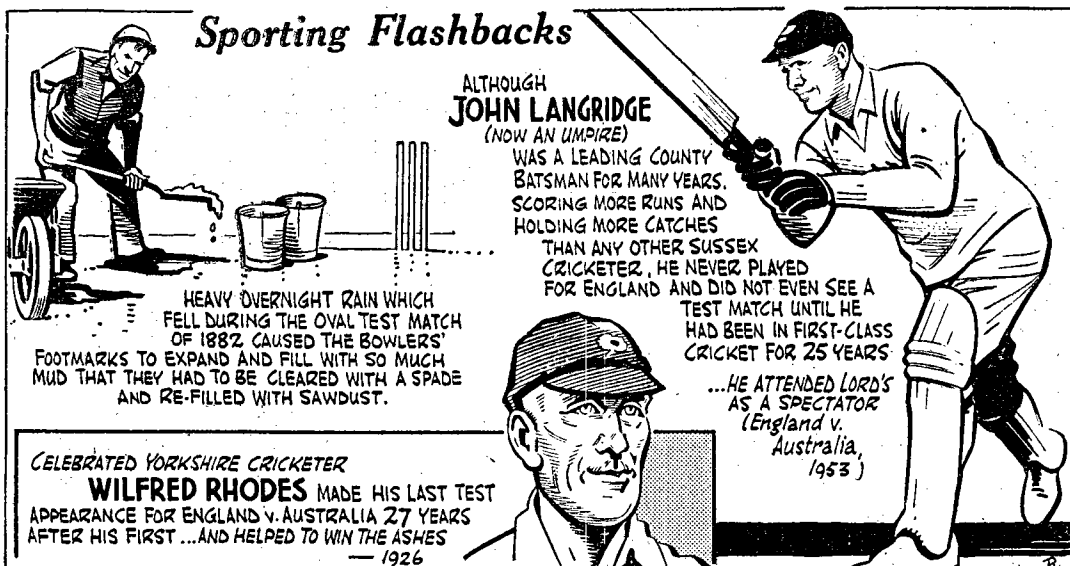
Astronomers now study the flames of the corona which leap to vast heights, in order to help the weather men.

The airlines think they have discovered something important, and scientists in every country are sitting up and taking notice.

NEVER SATISFIED

A Los Angeles man, Jack O'Leary, who had suffered from hiccups for eight years, has recovered suddenly from the complaint after more than 200 doctors had tried in vain to help him. But since his hiccups stopped he says the house is so quiet.

Sporting Flashbacks



EIGHT ELEPHANTS WERE MISSING

When the circus came to the small French town of Maintenon, near Chartres, it was given a pitch close to the railway station. The weather was close, threatening a storm, and the team of eight elephants were nervous as they were led to the "big top" for a rehearsal. Suddenly a train approached and whistled shrilly.

Erta, leader of the performers, trumpeted in terror and raced for the forest near by, followed by her seven frightened friends. The district was soon in a state of panic. Squads of gendarmes and firemen turned out. Everyone gave chase.

TRAIL OF TREES

Jacques, a press photographer, joined a party of circus people and followed a trail of smashed trees and trampled undergrowth. At last, hot and tired, they came upon three of the runaways standing with their heads together as though deciding what to do next. One of the keepers approached cautiously, holding out some bread and gently calling them by name: "Erta, Jenny, Lumpo."

Erta and Lumpo took the bread but Jenny was suspicious. "Jenny, dear," wheedled the keeper, but at

that moment there was a clap of thunder. Jenny knocked the keeper into some bramble bushes, and Erta seized Jacques' camera—just as he was getting a picture—and flung it into the tree-tops. Then all three galloped off again into the forest. It began to rain.

After six hours' search in a deluge the party gave up. But on their way back to the circus they were delighted to see Lumpo following them. They arrived to find that five more elephants had been caught.

That night Erta returned on her own—but wilful Jenny was still at large.

GETTING TOGETHER

Norway and Scotland will forge yet another link of friendship with Lerwick, in the Shetland Isles, becoming a "friendship town" with Maloy, a fishing port in Norway.

There will be an interchange of sporting events and visits between the two towns, and a Lerwick yacht, the Loki, will take a message of greetings from the Provost of Lerwick to the local council of Maloy.

Next day Jacques went with the trainer's party, and they found Jenny peacefully lunching off leaves which she was tearing from the trees.

"Come along, Jenny, be a good girl, Jenny," pleaded the trainer holding out some bread. She took the bread, then turned and walked away.

SCANDALOUS TREATMENT

That was too much for the keeper. He vaulted on to her neck and seized her ears. Scandalised, Jenny charged off into the forest again. Her rider was in real danger now. He seized an overhanging branch but it was a dead one. It snapped and he landed in a mass of briars. But on went the elephant.

Later that day the trainer had an idea. He had the other elephants brought in a cage on wheels to a forest clearing, hoping that Jenny would scent her companions and enter the open door—the other elephants being chained to prevent escape. And sure enough, in the middle of the night, Jenny walked quietly into the cage, and the door was closed behind her.

The show could go on.

The Children's Newspaper, July 14, 1955

REMEMBERING A FRIEND

A former Guardsman, Walter Rickinson, who is now a Chelsea Pensioner, keeps a treasure in a small suitcase by the side of his bed.

It is a plaster cast of the head and shoulders of Nell Gwynn who, according to tradition, was largely responsible for prompting Charles II to found the Royal Hospital, down by the Thames' side at Chelsea.

After several years of research and study, and tuition by a sculptor, Mr. Rickinson made the statuette himself.

"I went round different art shops and second-hand shops all over London," he told a C N correspondent, "to find some old prints of Nell Gwynn, and I worked from them."

Mr. Rickinson attends modelling classes run by the London County Council on Tuesday afternoons, and he goes to Red Cross classes in handicraft held at the Chelsea Hospital, where Miss Margaret Harrison, a sister of Rex Harrison, the actor, is an assistant instructor. He is also making small portrait sculptures of his fellow-Pensioners, many of whom must be fine subjects for modelling or carving in stone.

He is a Yorkshireman, and lost a leg during the First World War. But he only came to the Royal Hospital five years ago.

Now he commemorates, in the work of his own hands, an old friend of all Chelsea Pensioners.

TAKING IT SERIOUSLY

When Barnum's Circus in America advertised for a clown not long ago, several candidates arrived for an audition to be held in public. The one who made the onlookers laugh most turned out to be a young professor of Philadelphia University, Bill Britton. So he got the job. He wanted to live for a year in a circus because he was writing a book on clowns.

THE SHACKLETON SAGA—new picture-story of a great Antarctic explorer (7)



In 1909 Shackleton was given the honour of knighthood. He made lecture tours in Europe and America which were immensely popular. In Norway he was entertained by the famous explorers, Amundsen and Nansen. Among the royal persons he met were the Czar of Russia and the German Emperor. At home he was invited to Balmoral by King Edward VII, and in the U.S.A. he was received by President Taft.



Later, Sir Ernest devoted himself for some time to business. Then came the news that Amundsen had reached the Pole, and later, that Scott had died after reaching it. Financed by wealthy people, Shackleton organised an expedition to cross Antarctica. He intended sailing to the Weddell Sea in the Endurance, and marching across the continent to the Ross Sea where another ship, the Aurora, would be waiting.



When the Endurance was ready to sail, in August 1914, war was imminent, and Shackleton at once offered the ship and her company to the Government for war service. He was told to carry on with his expedition. The Endurance sailed south, and in January 1915 she became gripped in pack ice in the Weddell Sea. But the floe was drifting in the right direction.



After fruitless efforts to free the ship from the ice, the explorers put out her boiler fires and settled down to pass the Antarctic winter in their imprisoned vessel. They were quite comfortable on board, and spent much of their time on the surrounding ice-field. They built kennels for their sledge dogs on the ice, held dog-team races, played football, and hunted seals to obtain fresh meat. Although the cold was severe, spirits were high.

Can they resume their voyage when the ice breaks in warmer weather? See next week's instalment

Grand serial about the popular radio schoolboy

THANKS TO JENNINGS

By Anthony Buckeridge

During an outing of the Camera Club in Dunhambury, Jennings thrusts his head through the park railings in order to photograph a squirrel. He becomes wedged, and Darbishire reluctantly decides to call Mr. Wilkins.

7. Darbishire to the rescue

MR. WILKINS was half-way up the hill to the castle ruins when the cries of distress rang out behind him. He turned and saw an agitated figure in school cap waving its arms like windmill sails and pointing to a companion who appeared to be admiring the scenery on the far side of the park railings.

"Tut! Silly little boys!" the master muttered.

"I think they want you to go back, sir," said Temple. "Perhaps it's urgent."

"Yes, I am going. And, what's more, it had better be urgent!" said Mr. Wilkins shortly.

Frowning and muttering with annoyance, he turned and retraced his steps down the hill. At a safe distance behind came Temple and Venables, anxious not to miss any excitement.

Unhappy Jennings

"Come along—come along!" Mr. Wilkins boomed angrily. "I distinctly told you not to lag behind."

"Something rather awkward has happened, sir," Darbishire volunteered. "You see, Jennings was taking a photo and—"

Mr. Wilkins glanced at the motionless figure.

"Jennings! Stop, peering through those railings and catch up at once!"

"I can't come, sir," the boy quavered unhappily. "I can't get my head back."

"Eh?"

"It's his ears, sir," Darbishire explained. "They're like the handles on the—"

"Doh! I—I— Corwumpli! What did you want to poke your head through for, you silly little boy?"

"I saw a squirrel, sir."

"What in the name of thunder has that got to do with it?" Mr. Wilkins demanded angrily. "Civilised people don't rush up to the nearest iron railings and stick their heads through every time they see a squirrel!"

Seeking assistance

Loud "Tut-tut's" of exasperation broke on the air as the master bent to his task of freeing the unhappy prisoner. Gingerly he tried to ease the chafed ears through the bars, but his efforts met with no success.

Mr. Wilkins heaved a sigh of despair. With his bare hands he

could do nothing. The situation called for tools and special equipment to force the bars apart. He thought fast. He must send for further help without delay. Surely the fire brigade would have some special gadget for freeing people foolish enough to stick their heads between iron railings.

"I am going to summon assistance," he announced. "You can come with me, Temple. We'll go and find a phone box at once." Somewhat unnecessarily, he added: "And you stay where you are, Jennings. Don't move till I get back."

Without more ado, the master, with Temple at his side, turned and hurried off on his errand of liberation.



"What did you want to poke your head through for, you silly little boy?"

Darbishire and Venables spent the first few minutes after Mr. Wilkins' departure in sympathising with Jennings and taking photographs of him from various angles. However, the novelty of comforting the prisoner and making a visual record of his plight soon began to pall.

"I wonder how long Old Wilkie'll be?" queried Darbishire. "I vote we go along to the corner and see if he's coming back."

"Come on, then," Venables agreed.

"Hey, don't be such rotters! Don't go away and leave me!" Jennings protested.

"We're only going to the corner. We'll be back in a sec," Darbishire reassured him. "We'll be able to tell you if there's any sign of help coming along."

But as it happened there was no trace of Mr. Wilkins when Darbishire and Venables reached the corner. Few people were about, and the only conveyance in sight was a car parked in the avenue a few yards from the crossroads.

It was an old-fashioned touring model surmounted by a dilapidated hood with tears in the canvas. There was no luggage boot, but a tool box and a spare wheel were

clamped to the off-side running-board.

It was the tool box which started a train of thought in Darbishire's mind. He stood staring at the car and suddenly smote himself on the forehead as he turned to his companion with eyes shining in triumph.

"I've got it!" he cried. "A supersonic brainwave, if ever there was one!"

Venables looked blank.

"That ancient old crock of a car over there," Darbishire went on. "If we can borrow the jack, we may be able to get Jennings free without waiting for Old Wilkie."

Venables was slow in grasping the gist of Darbishire's brainwave. He maintained that no good would come of jacking Jennings up as though he were the back axle of a car.

"Who said anything about lifting Jennings off the ground?" Darbishire demanded. "My wheeze is to use the jack to bend the bars outwards, you clodpoll."

"Wow! Fancy you thinking of that!"

"It came to me in a flash," the inventor said airily. "Come on; let's go across and ask if we can borrow the jack."

Unfortunately the car was unattended, and there was no sign of the driver.

"I expect he's just parked it and gone off," Venables said. "Let's have a look at the tool box."

Triumph

He jerked open the lid and, with a cry of triumph, lifted out a rusty car jack and handle and set them down on the pavement.

"I don't like taking it without per," Darbishire muttered in worried tones.

"Why not? We're going to bring it back in a couple of minutes, aren't we? The owner couldn't possibly object. I bet you what you like he'd be only too pleased to lend it if he knew what we wanted it for!" insisted Venables.

"M'yes. After all, it is an emergency," Darbishire reasoned. "And we can ask per when we bring it back if he's here."

Venables picked up the jack and hurried back towards the park. Darbishire followed, twirling the jack handle before him like a drum major leading a military band.

"Where have you two gruesome specimens been?" Jennings complained. "You are a couple of rotters, pushing off like that."

"It's all right, Jen. I've had a brainwave," Darbishire consoled him. "Just keep your head still while Venables and I get to work on my famous invention."

Efforts rewarded

Venables held the car jack in position above Jennings' head, and after a few turns of the screw the tool was gripped between the railings.

"Phew! This isn't going to be easy," Darbishire panted. "Leave your end, Ven, and come and help me on the handle."

The two boys heaved and strained, and gradually their efforts were rewarded.

"It's bending! I can see it!" Venables shouted excitedly. "Try again now, Jen!"



American singers

Five members of the North Fulton High School, Atlanta, pose for the photographer before setting off on a singing tour of Britain and the Continent.

The prisoner renewed his efforts, and as the bars yielded to the pressure his head slid clear of the railings.

He was free! He stood upright, uttered a wild yell of triumph, and backed away across the pavement exulting in his new-found liberty.

"Good old Darbi and Venables!" Jennings exclaimed. "Well done, you two! Hearty congrats and many—"

"Never mind about that," Venables broke in. "We'd better take ye famous tool back to the car now we've finished with it."

The green car was still parked by the kerb when the boys reached the end of the road, but as they turned the corner they were just in time to see an elderly man climbing into the driver's seat.

"Goodo! The chap's come back. Now we can ask his per," said Darbishire.

"It's a bit late to do that," Jennings observed as the engine gave an asthmatic cough and leapt to life. "He's just—"

Jennings broke off, for at that moment there came a cloud of blue smoke from the exhaust pipe and the car started off down the road at an unsteady 12 m.p.h.

Panic seized the group.

"Hey! Whoa! Come back!" shouted Darbishire.

"You've gone without your tools!" shrieked Venables, as the car moved away from them at increasing speed.

"Crystallised cheesecakes! What are we going to do now?" wailed Darbishire.

"After him—quick!" Jennings commanded, breaking into a run.

"What, on foot!"

"He may stop at a traffic light, or something. Come on. We've got to catch him somehow."

Bowed down by the heavy jack and impeded by the handle which kept getting between his knees, it was as much as Darbishire could do, after the first thirty seconds of the pursuit, to keep his fellow-runners in sight.

For a hundred yards the road ran straight, and Jennings was able to keep the green car in sight. Then came a sharp curve and the car disappeared from view.

Panting and breathless, Jennings bounded up to the bend. The car was still ahead, though it was fast becoming a mere speck on the horizon. As he watched, it turned off down a side road.

To be continued

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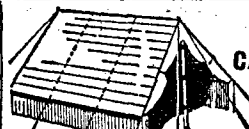
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BUILDING IN SPACE

American engineers are busy building the Earth's first artificial satellite; other scientists are planning a new satellite capable of carrying human beings. One of these scientists is Mr. Darrel Romick, of the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation of America.

He plans to build, out in space, a satellite which could carry men from the first week of its construction. Its "foundation" would be the hulls of the rocket ships, one after the other, bringing men and materials from Earth. After each rocket ship had delivered its load, it would itself be added to the growing structure, which in this way would become a tube several

hundred feet long after only two weeks of building.

The "Romick Satellite" would, in the end, be a tube 3000 feet long and 1000 in diameter. At one end of it would be a wheel containing living quarters, and this wheel would revolve slowly so that centrifugal force provided the equivalent of gravity, there being no natural gravity at that distance from Earth.

Mr. Romick estimates that his inhabited satellite will take 3½ years to build.

Space travel enthusiasts everywhere will watch the progress of Mr. Romick's novel idea with great interest.

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SPORTS SHORTS

Double cap

NOEL CANTWELL, the West Ham F.C. left-back, has played several times for Eire in international football, but recently he was also chosen to represent Ireland against Scotland at cricket. A forceful left-hand batsman, he may join the Essex C.C.C. staff in the future.

Wrong number

WHEN Gloucestershire Second Cricket XI played Bristol University the other day, they accidentally fielded twelve men. Even the University batsmen did not realise that twelve men were on the field. The mistake was not discovered until the County's batting order was being drawn up.

ALTHOUGH he had never thrown a javelin more than 100 feet, on the morning of the Welsh inter-schools' championships at Taff Vale Park, young Peter Thomas was entered for the junior event. At his second attempt Peter threw the javelin 139 feet, adding 9 feet to the previous record and winning the plaque for the outstanding achievement.

THE village of Orrell, near Wigan, has long been proud of David Gaskell, who is 15. At 11 he was the youngest-ever schoolboy to represent Wigan at Soccer, and, later, the first Wigan boy to represent England. David has played three times for England school-boys, as well as many times for the county. A tall, well-built goalkeeper, who has been playing for his church team in the local Sunday-school league for the past few seasons, David has now been signed on by Manchester United.

For young athletes

THE 81 acres of new playing fields at Morden Park, Surrey, were recently officially opened. This fine area, which is used by nearly 8000 youngsters, contains 23 football pitches, nine hockey pitches, 15 cricket tables, 16 concrete practice wickets, and 20 lawn tennis hard courts. There are also facilities for running, hurdling, high and long jumping, javelin and discus throwing.

THE Third Test Match between England and Australia starts on Thursday at Headingley, Leeds, the only one of the regular Test grounds where England have yet to win. Of ten previous games at Leeds, Australia won four, and the other six were drawn. Since the first of these Tests in 1899, the Yorkshire ground has become known as "Luckless Leeds," because of the number of misfortunes that have befallen England players on that ground.

Third time lucky

DIANA WILKINSON, the 12-year-old Stockport swimmer, who recently set up a British junior record for 220 yards of 2 minutes 36.8 seconds, revealed that it was only the third time she had competed in a 220-yards race.

MICHAEL CAREY, 14-year-old Manchester schoolboy who beat his own Lancashire Schools pole vault record with a new height of 8 feet 6 inches, is the son of Mr. John Carey, manager of Blackburn Rovers F.C., and one of the most distinguished footballers of the post-war era. He was captain of Manchester United and Ireland.

Their target

TO collect £3000 in two years is the target of England's woman cricketers, who need that sum to finance a tour of Australia and New Zealand beginning September 1957. In nine months jumble sales, raffles, exhibition matches, and collections of old rags and silver paper have brought the total to just over £1000.



Just as Mother does

Mrs. June Paul is taking up running again, and her young son Steven is keenly interested in her training for a place in Britain's team for this year's Olympic Games. As June Foulds she ran in the 1952 Olympics.

THE boys of Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, have won the Bath Club Swimming Cup for the second year running. This trophy is contested annually by teams representing the Public Schools, and is awarded to the winners of the team relay (4 by 88 yards).

THE Surrey C.C.C. will no doubt have their eyes on 14-year-old David Gyford of South Croydon Secondary Modern School. In one match recently he hit 53 runs and took 6 wickets for 10 runs. Then, playing for Surrey Schools against Buckinghamshire, he scored 74 not out.

STARS AT THE WHITE CITY

In this Olympic year, the standard in the Amateur Athletic Association championships at the White City on Friday and Saturday will be higher than ever. The incentive of a trip to Melbourne has caused a greater improvement than usual in the performances of many of our athletes, and a lot of thrills are obviously in store.

Currently our best sprinter, Michael Ruddy, of Polytechnic Harriers, seems almost certain to

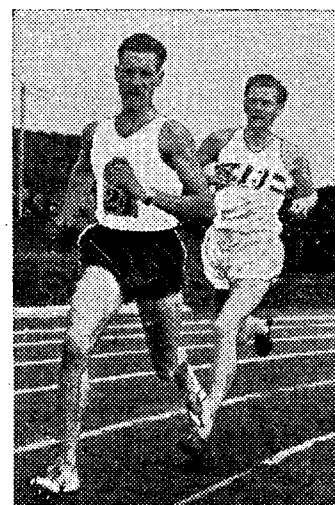
win the 220 yards; while in the 100 yards his sternest opposition will probably come from Roy Sandstrom (R.A.F.), Ken Box (Liverpool), and young Alan Thomas.

Britain, stronger now than ever before in quarter-milers, is looking to either Michael Wheeler, the Bournemouth schoolmaster, or F. P. Higgins to break 47 seconds, half a second inside the British record. Both are having a wonderful season.

In the longer races Britain has runners ranked among the best in the world, and the mile, three-mile, and six-mile races should once again provide the highlights of the meeting.

The mile, as usual, has a strong entry, and with four-minute milers Brian Hewson and Ron Delaney battling with Derek Johnson, we should get a race to lift us out of our seats.

In the three miles all eyes will be focused on Chris Chataway, making one of his few appearances on the track this year, and, of course, on Gordon Pirie, whose recent world-record runs have shown his true worth. With Chataway and Peter Driver in the field we might well see records broken.



Peter Driver leads Brian Hewson

The Children's Newspaper, July 14, 1956

11

OLD-TIME MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

For many years the Dolmetsch family have been settled at Hazelmere, in a particularly beautiful part of Surrey and have devoted



themselves to the making and playing of 17th and 18th century musical instruments. From July 14-21, the 31st annual Hazelmere Festival, sponsored by the Dolmetsch Foundation, takes place, with British and international artistes playing the lovely music of our forefathers in the manner they knew.

The Dolmetsch workshops can be seen by arrangement, and our picture shows one of the craftsmen there making recorders.

LOOKING AT THE SKY

THE TRAPEZIUM OF HERCULES

THE planet Venus has now reappeared in the morning sky, where it may be seen before sunrise in full radiance in the east. It rises about 3 a.m. and at present does not attain a high altitude. But later it will be better placed, and will adorn the morning sky before sunrise until next year.

Just now Venus is the nearest object to us in the Heavens, except the Moon, and is 34,130,000 miles away; but it is slowly receding from us as the Earth leaves Venus behind.

A most interesting region of the evening sky is that containing what is called the Trapezium of Hercules. This is the arrangement of six of that constellation, and is shown in the accompanying star-map. The stars are of medium brightness, and may be easily identified a little to the south of overhead as soon as the sky is dark.

But these six represent less than half of the entire constellation of Hercules, which extends much farther south to include his Head with its giant sun Ras Algethi. Thus we now have Hercules placed upside down, as if standing on his head.

This curious way of presenting Hercules has come about through the changing tilt of the Earth's Axis through the ages. Twelve thousand years ago Hercules would have appeared upright and to the north of overhead, while the star Eta-in-Hercules would have appeared nearly over the celestial North Pole, and would have been the Pole Star of those days. At that time the Southern Cross could have been seen from what is now Britain.

Of the Trapezium stars, Zeta is the most interesting and the nearest, being about 1,835,400 times farther away than our Sun, or some 29 light-years' journey. Zeta consists of two suns, one

being yellowish, while the other is a much smaller planetary body which revolves round the other at an average distance away of 1135 million miles.

All the other stars of the Trapezium are much farther off. Beta is about 125 light-years distant, Delta about 70 light-years, Eta 112 light-years, Epsilon about 142, and Pi 155 light-years' journey away.

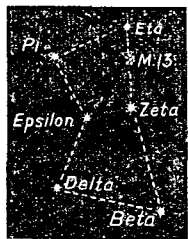
All these are suns very much larger than ours, and all are speeding in different directions through space. So, in the course of ages, the Trapezium will lose its present shape as seen by us.

Now far beyond all these stars is one of the greatest marvels of our Universe. It is a

globular cluster of myriads of suns, and a most superb spectacle when seen through a powerful microscope. Many thousands of them are revealed, all scintillating and sparkling round what appears to be a dense globular mass producing a blaze of light. Higher powers of the telescope reveal more and more until over 100,000 have been calculated to compose this colossal cluster of suns.

This is a Mystery Universe, and there are others known at vast distances away. But this particular one, indicated by M.13 on the star-map, may be just glimpsed with the naked eye on a clear dark night. It then appears like a very faint star. Glasses should be used, and if they are powerful this universe will appear as a misty ball of light. It is about 35,000 light-years' journey away from us, and is one of the farthest objects that it is possible to see with the naked eye.

The myriads of suns only appear close together because of their vast distance. In fact, there is plenty of room for myriads of worlds as well. G. F. M.



The Trapezium and the great globular cluster

NEW YARNS FOR A SUMMER EVENING

HE WAS GIVEN A PONY

The First Rosette, by Christine Pillein-Thompson (Burke, 7s. 6d.).

IF you ride, you will read this book and like every page of it. If you do not ride—yet—you will certainly want to before you have finished three chapters.

Young David Smith is a ten-year-old who has got himself a job in a local riding school. His one ambition is to be a great show-jumper, but he seems to have about as much chance of success as of swimming the Atlantic.

Then one day he catches a riderless pony and meets Pat, a girl as keen on horses as he himself is. Together they have a series of adventures, until the wonderful day arrives when David finds himself shaking hands with Royalty at the Windsor Show.

IN THE WILD WEST

The Road Lies West, by Elizabeth Howard (Bodley Head, 9s. 6d.).

A BOOK for older girls. At 18, Melissa Lowery is left alone in the world, her world being the Wild West of the stage-coach and small town period. Leaving her hut for the town, she joins a travelling family of quack-medicine sellers, and her adventures with them and with the theatre troupe she eventually joins make fine reading.

CATCHING THE DESERT FOX

Rommel's Birthday Party, by Anthony Richardson (Max Parrish, 8s. 6d.).

THE story of the Commando raid on the headquarters of the German General Rommel during the North African campaign is one which will live in history. This book is a fictional tale based on the facts, with an Arab boy, Ahmed, as the central figure. He helps the Commandos and his father's friend, a great British agent, by taking them through secret paths to the lair of the Desert Fox. The tenseness as zero hour draws near is vividly portrayed.

ROAD TO ROME

Word to Caesar, by Geoffrey Trease (Macmillan, 10s. 6d.).

READERS who have enjoyed Geoffrey Trease's serials in the CN will welcome this story, which is set in the second century A.D.

Young Paul, born in Britain, the son of a Roman officer, undertakes a perilous journey to Rome to intercede with the Emperor Hadrian on behalf of a friend. His thrilling adventures have a wonderfully vivid background of ancient Rome.

IN THE ANTARCTIC

Ice Fighter, by Ronald Syme (Hodder and Stoughton, 8s. 6d.).

FROM his first trip to sea at the age of 14 to his death in the Antarctic ice, Sir John Franklin crammed more excitement into his life than a dozen ordinary men.

He was shipwrecked; he fought in battles at sea; he aided royalty to escape; and led expeditions to find the North-West Passage.

All this and much else is related here in stirring fashion by Mr. Syme.

OF SHIPS AND SLAVERY

Secret of the Hawk, by Leonard Wibberley (Faber and Faber, 12s. 6d.).

A ROUSING tale of 18th-century ships and slavery, this book describes the efforts of 16-year-old Peter Millet to obey his uncle's dying instructions to "Find the girl," and to solve the mystery of the wrecked ship abandoned in the Thames. His experiences include a mutiny and a tribal fight in Africa, and are related in masterly style.

PIRATES ON THE NORFOLK BROADS

Pirate Waters, by Kenneth Ireland (Hodder and Stoughton, 8s. 6d.).

"A VAST!" yelled a voice. "Heave to, or we'll spray you with grape shot!"

Five boys had set out for a holiday cruise on the Norfolk Broads, and a delightful time is expected—until an unexpected pirate craft appears. Exciting adventures with the pirates and with spies reach a climax when the boys become prisoners. Then, at the vital moment, comes a surprising turn of the tide...

DAYS OF REBELLION

King of the Castle, by Philip Rush (Collins, 8s. 6d.).

THE summer of 1381 was a period that may well have changed the whole course of our island story. It was a period of rebellion, with Wat Tyler leading the oppressed people against the tyrant barons.

In this dramatic setting Philip Rush places his latest novel, and as we follow the career of his young hero, this master storyteller brings a new significance to the history books.

100 YEARS HENCE

World of Mists, by Patrick Moore (Muller, 7s. 6d.).

WORLD Federation is established and travel between the planets is commonplace, for we are in the 21st century. The few dozen Earthmen living on the islands which make up Venus have found life boring during the past four years, but 17-year-old Nigel Wimperfield, a newcomer, finds much to amaze him. Events take a sudden turn as explosions wreck most of what has been done. From Earth Professor Fell and Gregory Quest set off to seek the cause—with exciting results.

BOY MEETS SHAKESPEARE

The Wonderful Winter, by Marchette Chute (Phoenix, 10s. 6d.).

THIS is a novel about a boy's experiences in London when Shakespeare was working at the theatres. Young Robert Wakefield runs away from home in Suffolk, and in his company we walk the crowded streets of the capital and watch the people.

If you are interested in the theatre you will be delighted by the account of how a play was performed in those days; and no less by Robert's efforts as a very young member of Mr. Shakespeare's company.

One of the end-papers is a panorama of the capital as Robert saw it, and the other a map of the City.

AFRICAN JOURNEY

The Ulendo Detectives, by Frances Greenall (Bell, 11s. 6d.).

CENTRAL Africa is not a place where many of us can spend a holiday, but it was to Northern Rhodesia that Simon and Jennifer flew to stay with their young cousins. And hardly had they arrived than they were whisked off to go ulendo, the local word for touring. But touring in Central Africa is very different from touring in England, and before they return home Simon and Jennifer have many strange adventures, as well as getting themselves involved with diamond smugglers.

All youngsters will enjoy this lively tale—and learn a great deal about some unfamiliar territory.

PLANES v SMUGGLERS

Battle in the Ice, by John Gunn (Lutterworth, 8s. 6d.).

EVERY boy would like to think of himself flying with the Fleet Air Arm and taking off from a carrier to patrol the sea. The author in this case has been in the Service, and the exciting yarn he spins has the authentic touch. Despite modern naval weapons, a sufficiently desperate gang of gun-runners and long-distance smugglers can still cause Her Majesty's ships trouble, especially in the stormy waters between Tasmania and the Antarctic.

There are chases and captures and escapes and a fight or two, and all the thrills of flying carrier-based aircraft.

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THE BRAN TUB

JUST THE JOB

SAID Uncle to his nephew: "I'm sorry I can't give you a job in my office just now. I don't really need much help."

"That's just right for me, Uncle, I wouldn't be much help."

FAMOUS FOLK

A DUKE who was a soldier, too, earned everlasting fame. Today a certain kind of boot reminds us of his name. Who was he?

Answer in column 5

SPOT THE . . .

PORPOISE as for a moment his black back breaks the surface of the sea. You can often see what are called schools of these creatures at the seaside, half-a-dozen or more rolling through the waves. Harm-



less enough to bathers, they are unpopular with fishermen owing to the vast quantities of mackerel and herring they eat. So vigorously do they pursue these fish that they frequently become entangled in the fishermen's nets.

An average porpoise is five feet long. The colouring is dark above and white below. Occasionally they make their way up rivers.

The puzzle is to find what is hidden here?

If you fill in all the sections marked with a dot you will get the answer.



OBEYING ORDERS

"WHAT are you doing up that tree?" demanded the park-keeper.

"Well," said the boy, "the notice says Keep off the Grass."

Speedy budgie



On his one-gramophone-power-motor cycle, Joey, owned by Mr. M. Lade of Hove, Sussex, likes a turn of speed round the track—a gramophone turntable.

JACKO AND CHIMP FIND THEMSELVES IN A HOLE



QUESTION OF NUTS

"IF you give me 13 of your nuts," said Charles to Jack, "I shall have the same number as you."

"Yet," answered Jack, "if you give me 13 of your nuts, I shall have five times as many as you."

Can you discover how many nuts each boy had?

Answer in column 5

HOMEWARD BOUND

"DRIP, drip, drip," sang the water, As an icicle met with the sun; "Drip, drip, drip, I'm escaping—The door of my prison's undone. "Drip, drip, drip," sang the captive, "I'll wander away from this tree, Down the hill, through the vale, to the river, And on to my home in the sea."

THE WELCOME

THE lion tamer was rehearsing his act when he was told that the income tax inspector wanted to see him. "Oh," he beamed, "show him right in."

RAINBOW JEWELS

LOOK, a rainbow in the sky With its colours seven, Like a waterfall of gems Tumbling out of Heaven.

Crossword puzzle

READING ACROSS. 1 Of a town. 5 Male swan. 8 Raise. 9 Wander. 10 Approaches. 12 Males. 13 Listen closely. 16 Force breath through nose. 17 Cloak. 20 Alabama. 21 Comforts. 24 Dress. 25 Grow weary. 26 Compass point. 27 Kind of poplar.

READING ACROSS. 1 Urn. 2 Stagger. 3 Noise of sheep. 4 Downright. 5 Moving heavenly body with shining tail. 6 Cook in it. 7 Curves. 11 Woman's wrap. 14 Outings. 15 Statue. 16 Trap. 18 Alack. 19 Withered. 22 Drink slowly. 23 Japanese coin.

Answer next week

BOAT BAFFLERS

Each of the words which fit these clues has another meaning connected with boats. What are they?

Tree fruit
Artist
Slap
Yorkshire town
Box
Layer of rocks
Emerge from egg
Increase rapidly in value.

Answers in column 5

WORD SQUARE

The answers to these clues will give you a word square. Can you find what it is?

(The words are the same whether read across or downwards.)

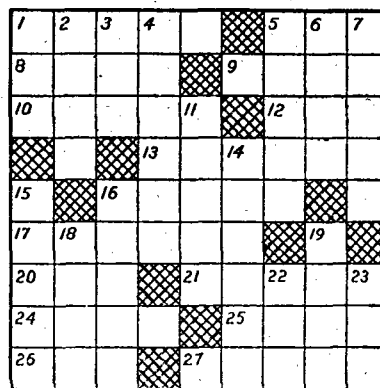
A way of enjoying oneself.

Not to win.

A continent.

A period of time.

Answers in column 5



SAMMY SIMPLE

SAMMY, who as you know was born in the West Country, is quite convinced that vowels are chickens.

TWO-WAY WORDS

These words can be read either forwards or backwards with the same result. What are they?

e . e Part of the day
p . . p Part of a ship
l . . . l Horizontal
m . . . m A musical note
H . . . h A girl's name

Answers below

THE VICTIM

"MY husband is a victim of cricket."

"I didn't know he played."

"Oh, he doesn't. He has a sore throat through cheering England."

ANSWERS TO QUIZ CORNER

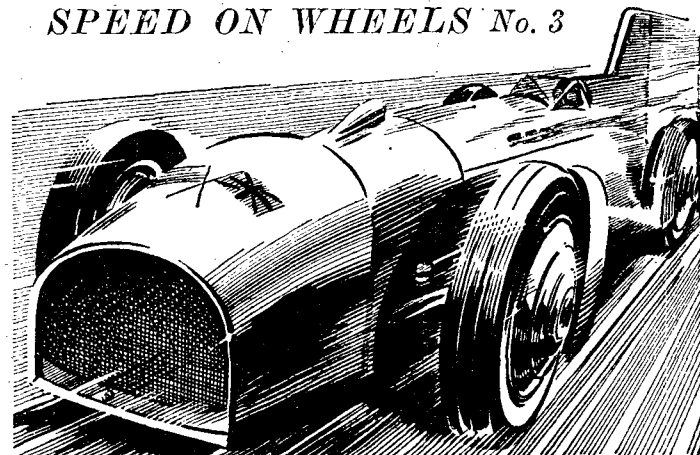
- Four inches—the breadth of a man's hand.
- In 1837 by the American, Samuel Morse, but the present international code dates from 1851.
- Of these two markings for thermometers, Fahrenheit is the one in general use throughout the Commonwealth and the U.S.A. It shows 212 degrees for boiling water, and 32 degrees for freezing. Centigrade, used in Europe and for scientific work, shows 100 degrees for boiling water and 0 degrees for freezing.
- Yeast makes bread rise by producing innumerable carbon dioxide bubbles in the rising dough.
- Charles the Second (1630-1685) nicknamed "The Merry Monarch."
- Working or playing, early as well as late.

BRAN TUB ANSWERS

Famous folk: The Duke of Wellington. Question of nuts: Charles, 26; Jack, 52. Boat bafflers: Mast; painter; smack; hull; spar; reef; hatch; boom.

Two-way words: Eve; poop; level; minium Hannah.
Word Square: P L A Y
L O S E
A S I A
Y E A R

SPEED ON WHEELS No. 3



In the years following Henry Seagrave's passing of the 200 m.p.h. mark the Land Speed Record changed hands and was raised many times. Both Henry Seagrave and Malcolm Campbell were knighted for their achievements. But not until 1932 was the next goal reached.

Sir Malcolm Campbell called in Reid Railton to redesign his record-breaking "Bluebird". Its bodywork was further streamlined, the tail being reformed with a large fin. With special Dunlop tyres mounted on Dunlop disc wheels, Sir Malcolm arrived at Daytona in 1932 determined to exceed 250 m.p.h. Again he triumphed. The great Bluebird, with its increased engine power, behaved perfectly and the record was raised to 253.97 m.p.h.

DUNLOP TYRES

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